

EUROPEAN NEWS

Genscher's political barometer swings to fair

HERR Hans-Dietrich Genscher is himself again. After four months in which his small Free Democrat Party (FDP) has looked in danger of parliamentary extinction and he has been savagely attacked from every side, the barometer is beginning to swing to fair.

The latest batch of opinion polls indicate that the party has climbed back towards the crucial 5 per cent of the vote which would return it on March 6 to the Bundestag, where since 1969 it has exercised influence quite incommensurate with its size.

This in turn points to the continuance of the coalition with Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU) and the Christian Social Union (CSU) of Herr Franz Josef Strauss.

Herr Genscher, the FDP chairman and West German Foreign Minister, is such a private man that it is hard to know whether he has ever felt his nerve give, wondered if 15 years of cabinet office were enough for any mortal, or regretted the crisis in his party which followed his switch of coalition partners from the Social Democrats (SPD) to the

conservative CDU last September.

It is equally hard to know whether, at the FDP congress in Freiburg over the weekend, he thought to compare this turbulent gathering with the tears and tumult of its predecessor in Berlin in November, when even his most devoted protegee, Herr Guenter Verheugen, resigned at the shift to the right, such birds of paradise as Frau Ingrid Matthies-Maier flew away, and the entire youth wing sheared off.

Probably not. "Fear makes bad liberals," says Prof Ralf Dahrendorf, who hurried to Freiburg from his post as director of the London School of Economics and is widely portrayed as the new "sage" of German liberalism in crisis.

However, fear of parliamentary extinction has brought the party back towards unity and the same fear among the voters could bring it back to power.

Frau Ingrid Matthies-Maier, who replaced Herr Verheugen as party general-secretary, graphically expressed this in her speech on Saturday. A pharmacist in the real world, she stands out like a brisk hospital sister among the

SY JAMES BUCHAN IN BONN

battered heroes of the party executive. "Once more the wind is in our faces and once more we have a following wind," she said.

After so many resignations, and without the noisy Young Democrats, the 400 delegates at Freiburg seemed both older and more comfortable than the mob at Berlin.

One lady delegate cried out that the FDP had become a "party of old men," but nobody listened and she resigned on Sunday. Herr Genscher, who only just achieved re-election as party chairman at Berlin, found an overwhelming majority for continuing after the general election the party's alliance with the CDU and CSU.

Even Herr Gerhart Baum, the former Interior Minister in the old coalition with the SPD and one of the sharpest critics of the change to the CDU, called on the party to "make peace with itself." By Saturday evening, the FDP had begun to look like an east European Communist Party after some particularly nasty purge.

In a 55-minute speech on Saturday, which showed Herr Genscher at his fighting best,

he laid down the lines on which the election campaign would be conducted. The traditional FDP warning, against the dangers posed by Herr Strauss' right-wing policies in a conservative government with an absolute majority, expanded to a dual attack on the conservatives and the SPD, in the still unlikely guise of alliance with anti-nuclear and environmentalist Greens.

A vote for the FDP would prevent "a conservative counter-reformation," not only in foreign policy after a 13-year period which has seen detente and the eastern treaties, but also in internal affairs where the liberals regard themselves as guardians of the rule of law and conscience.

As for the SPD, it "would depend in foreign policy on the Greens and Alternatives and would be dragged out of NATO and into neutrality, whether it liked it or not."

This is a potent, if highly theoretical, warning about the possibility of a minority SPD government ruling with the tolerance of the Greens, now bidding to enter the Bundestag for the first time. The latest polls show this could happen,

even if the thrust of the SPD campaign has so far been to steal votes from the Greens.

Meanwhile on the economic front, Count Otto Lambsdorff, the Bonn economics minister, portrayed himself as the last protector of West Germany's "social market economy," against a CDU behemoth to a large popular following or against the SPD-Greens.

Inevitably, in a party so independent-minded as the FDP, all was not quite well. Prof Dahrendorf, though not a delegate, was permitted to speak and his remarks were quoted frequently by other speakers. Without doubt, many delegates regard Prof Dahrendorf, insulated in London from recent political turmoil, as a possible saviour for the future.

Prof Dahrendorf himself, while insisting that March 6 is not the only thing to worry about, is not clear about his plans. He might, he hinted, save the LSE for another academic year. Looking round the conference hall, while Count Lambsdorff effortlessly squashed a motion, he found an atmosphere of liberal debate missing. "It's no fun here," he said.

Sluggish world output recovery forecast

By Max Wilkinson in London

WORLD output is expected to show only a sluggish recovery in the first half of this year but to accelerate somewhat thereafter, according to the London Business School Centre for Economic Forecasting in its latest monthly outlook.

The School says that total output last year was estimated to have fallen by 4 per cent in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries.

For 1983 as a whole, world output is expected to be only about 0.8 per cent higher than the 1982 average, although growth will be picking up to an average of around 2 per cent a year for the following three years up to 1986.

A gradual recovery is expected to start in the U.S. early this year and to spread to Europe in the second half of the year.

London Business School (LBS) comments: "If by historical standards, the recovery we are forecasting is extremely weak, it is also the case that the cyclical pick-up in inflation is heavily damped."

"Over the next 12 months, wholesale price inflation could be less than 5 per cent; for consumer prices it could be down towards 6 per cent."

The LBS is expecting a weakness of oil prices and a further weakening of the dollar to result in a fall in oil prices to most important oil-importing countries, particularly Japan and Germany.

It says that in general, currency movements should not make much difference to the total value of world output.

However, since oil prices are determined in dollars the value of the dollar does have a particular significance for the world economy.

The strength of the dollar since 1981 has, in effect, subjected the world to a further oil price shock with deflationary consequences.

Switzerland will spend £318m to reduce unemployment

BY JOHN WICKS IN ZURICH

THE SWISS Government has announced details of a special spending programme aimed to counter the current "unsatisfactory development" of the economy and create new jobs. The measures, which would cost almost SwFr 970m (£318m), are to be presented to parliament at the coming spring session.

This step, which was heralded by a Federal Council statement last month, follows a rise of unemployment to the highest level for six years and a continuing fall in gross domestic product. No upturn in the national economy is considered likely until the second half of this year, at the earliest.

The main feature of the programme, which is expected to lead to short-term orders worth about SwFr 2bn, lies in an accelerated Government purchasing scheme worth about SwFr 640m. This will be spread throughout Swiss industry and will mainly consist

of orders to be placed within a six-month period and with delivery dates of up to two to three years later.

Federal advances to the National Export Risk Guarantee Fund for this year and next are to be raised, meanwhile, by SwFr 170m to obviate the need to increase premiums or reduce coverage. An additional SwFr 100m will be earmarked for joint credits and aid for countries in balance-of-payments difficulties.

Other moves include a planned increase of SwFr 32m in the Government contribution toward tourist publicity over the next few years, an increase in research credits by SwFr 25m and the direction of SwFr 0.8m (SwFr 0.4m dl) to finance training and rehabilitation programmes for the unemployed. Studies of the creation of a programme to guarantee innovation risk are also to begin.

Dutch may see 100,000 jobs disappear this year

BY WALTER ELLIS IN AMSTERDAM

SOME 100,000 jobs will disappear in the Netherlands this year—25,000 more than had been forecast by the Central Planning Bureau, according to the latest report of the national Manpower Commission.

The commission says that Dutch labour supply will continue to grow until beyond the turn of the century and warns of serious unemployment for the next 20 years.

The rapid decline of the labour market in the last 12 months has caused unemployment to almost double.

This month, the number out of work in the Netherlands, seasonally unadjusted, is likely to exceed 650,000, or 15 per cent of the labour force, making the problem one of the most acute in Europe. By December, the figure could well be 750,000.

At the weekend, Mr Ruud Lubbers, the centre-right Prime Minister, warned that, in the absence of wage moderation this year, the government would be unable to make extra cash available to create jobs and fund work-sharing schemes.

He wants industry to accept that price compensation—the automatic indexation of wages to prices—must be suspended during the present recession and has begun, through Mr Jan de Koning, the Economics Minister, to put pressure on major employers and trade union leaders.

Unemployment is fast becoming the country's dominant political issue. Despite the fact that Mr Lubbers fought last September's general election on a platform of cost-cutting and general economic rectitude, he is having to face the fact that the focus of public attention is not high state borrowing and overspending, but the alarming extension of the dole queues.

Mr de Koning is trying to convince the unions to endorse job-sharing, shorter hours and a minimum wage based on the number of hours worked—all with a view to helping employers spread jobs more widely—but is encountering instead, demands for more investment in industry.

W. German-Czech talks centre on disarmament

BONN — Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister will explore the latest East bloc disarmament proposals during two days of talks with Czechoslovak leaders starting in Prague tomorrow, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

But they stressed that West Germany was not prepared to encourage any proposal that was inequitable or created a one-sided military balance in Europe. Bonn would also strongly resist any attempt to drive a wedge between West Germany and the U.S. on questions of arms control and disarmament, they added.

Herr Genscher would, in particular, follow up the Warsaw Pact proposal for a non-aggression treaty between East and West, adopted at its summit in Prague earlier this month. The sources said there were constructive elements in the proposal, particularly the call for proper verification of any disarmament agreements.

Herr Genscher would also seek a Czechoslovak assessment of new Soviet leader Yuri Andropov and his recent proposals to limit the

number of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and establish a nuclear-free zone there.

In his talks with President Gustav Husak and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Choupek, Herr Genscher will declare NATO's willingness to seize any opportunity to reduce tension between the Western alliance and the Warsaw Pact.

But the sources said, he would also note that talks on reducing tension could not be separated from the question of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan or Moscow's alleged role in the military clampdown in Poland.

After his recent visit to the U.S. and talks today in Bonn with Vice-President George Bush, the sources said Herr Genscher would relay the desire of the U.S. to reach agreement this year at the Geneva negotiations on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The West German Foreign Minister will also repeat calls by Chancellor Helmut Kohl for a summit conference between President Ronald Reagan and Mr Andropov, the sources said.

Reuter

EEC likely to back \$900m payments to London and Bonn

BY JOHN WYLES IN BRUSSELS

EEC GOVERNMENTS should formally adopt a proposal today to give special payments amounting to nearly £800m (\$922.5m) to Britain and West Germany with some optimism that it will not be rejected by the European Parliament.

Parliamentary leaders gave sufficient guarantees on points of detail at the end of last week to clear the way for agreement in the Council of Ministers today on a supplementary budget containing the payments. Although France and Denmark may still withhold their approval, constitutionally the budget can be adopted by a qualified majority vote, which West Germany has decided to guarantee by casting its vote in favour.

The onus will then be on the Parliament to decide its position at its plenary session next week. Although a speedy endorsement of the budget is thought unlikely, officials here believe that the chances are improving of adoption by the Parliament in March. This would ensure payment of the bulk of the

\$788m due to the UK before the end of March deadline agreed by its EEC partners last October.

By nature a rather erratic body, the Parliament is more than capable of betraying these expectations. But there are clear indications from some of its spokesmen that the focus of the Parliament's battle to influence longer-term policy development in the community is being switched from the supplementary budget to the activities of the European Commission.

Parliamentary spokesmen are stressing that their attitude to the supplementary budget will be greatly influenced by two Commission pronouncements to be delivered to the full session in Strasbourg next week.

The first will be the discussion paper on alternative ways of adding to the Community's budget revenues — its own resources. Without making an explicit recommendation, the Commission is expected to set out such options as an increase in the current financing system,

which draws from member states up to 1 per cent of the total volume of domestic sales of certain goods and services.

Consensus of British and West German opposition to such a move, the Commission will also suggest a more diversified approach, including financing agricultural spending by charging each member state according to their share of final farm production.

This might win more support in London and Bonn but one of Britain's favoured alternatives — a tax on oil imports — has been dropped. The second Commission action eagerly awaited by the Parliament is the policy speech to be delivered next Tuesday by M. Gaston Thorn, the Commission's President.

After hearing him spell out the Commission's priorities for its remaining 23 months in office, the Parliament looks likely to try to hold the Commission to its stated objectives during the coming year by threats to use its power to dismiss all 14 Commissioners.

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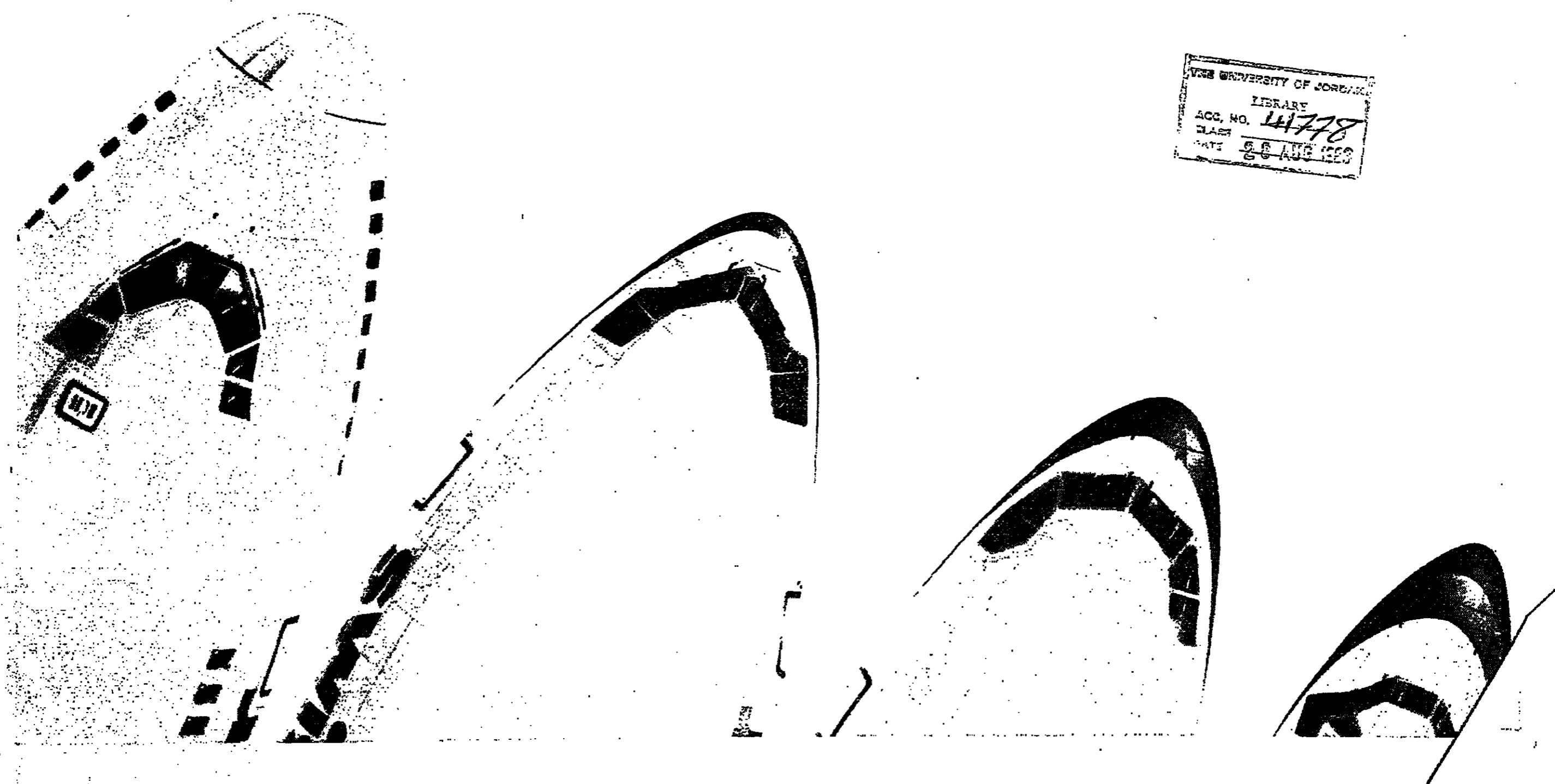
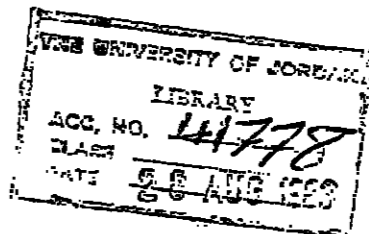
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AMERICAN NEWS

William Chislett, recently in Belize City, meets the British forces there

Tiny Belize refuses to give an inch

EIGHTEEN MONTHS after being granted independence, the former British colony of Belize is still being protected by 1,800 British troops from the menacing right-wing military dictatorship in neighbouring Guatemala, which claims the tiny central American territory.

"If Guatemala ever decided to launch an invasion we would probably be the first to get wind of it," said a young British soldier at the army's main observation post, perched on top of a 700 ft high hill in dense jungle on the border between the two countries.

Eight soldiers at a time man the observation post around the clock for a week in sweltering heat. The only access to the post is by helicopter and then it has to land precariously on a 20 ft square patch.

Peering through high-powered telescopes, the soldiers monitor the movements of the small Guatemalan military camp below them. They log any unusual activity on the only main road which links Guatemala City with Puerto Barrios, the home of the Guatemalan Navy and Peten, a highly militarised zone where the Guatemalan army is waging war against largely Indian guerrillas.

The nearest British troops have come to tasting war is when Guatemalan soldiers hunt iguana on the banks of the river below the observation post and bullets ricochet over their heads.

The only invasion so far has come from refugees from war-torn El Salvador, thousands of whom have sought sanctuary in Belize.

Nevertheless, outnumbered 10 to one by the 20,000 strong Guatemalan army, the British troops are deadly earnest about their defence task. They patrol the snake-infested and malaria-ridden jungle carrying live ammunition and 80 lb packs on their backs.

The British forces in Belize currently include the 15th Parachute Squadron, Royal Engineers, who were in the thick of last year's fighting in the Falkland Islands. There are also four Harrier jets and Rapier surface to air missiles at the main camp near Belize City. The total annual cost of maintaining the troops is £25m.

Last week, for the first time since shortly before Belize was granted independence in September, 1981, the three sides started talks again in New York



to try to break the deadlock over Guatemala's 150-year-old claim over Belize and to enable London to pull out its troops honourably.

A basis for agreement was almost reached in 1981. Talks, however, broke down over the exact nature of the "use and enjoyment" of a chain of islands off Belize's southern coast, upon which Guatemala had military designs.

When Belize obtained independence, Guatemala ended diplomatic relations with London and pulled its consul out of Belize.

Gen Efraim Rios Montt, Guatemala's born-again-Christian President, is now pressing for sovereignty over the potentially oil-bearing district of Toledo and not all of Belize, as has been Guatemala's traditional stance.

But the government of Mr George Price, the Belizean Prime Minister, is still adamant that it will not yield "one square centimetre." Belize presented a counter-proposal last week involving the joint development of a strip of land on either side of its southern border with Guatemala.

Belize and London feel strongly that the Guatemalan problem is not being helped by Washington's recent decision to supply £4m worth of helicopter spare parts to Guatemala to help it beat the rebels.

Both countries fear that this could lead to a resumption of full U.S. military aid to Guatemala, which was suspended in 1977 because of the country's human rights record and that

U.S. bullets could be fired at British troops.

"After the Falklands dispute, we felt that the U.S. had a good chance to tell Guatemala not to follow Argentina's example," said a senior Belizean official. "But instead of this the U.S. has started to rearm Guatemala to try to win back influence."

U.S. officials insist that Washington can now exert greater pressure on Guatemala to settle its Belize dispute and there are now signs this is happening.

It is commonly believed in Belize that both the U.S. and Guatemala are happy to see the British troops stay because both American countries view the UK presence as a buffer against so-called Cuban expansionism in turbulent central America. To this end, the U.S. has begun to help—to a small extent—in the 600-strong Belize Defence Force.

Belize itself would suffer enormously from a withdrawal of UK troops, since it would leave a gaping hole in its floundering economy.

It is estimated that the British troops account for as much as one-third of Belize's \$140m (£91m) gross domestic product. Several hundred Belizeans are employed by the British forces. Hotels, bars, the brewery—right next to the main army camp—and other parts of the economy rely heavily on the troops.

Low world prices for sugar, Belize's main export, with exports down \$10m in 1982 to \$53.3m, and the devastating

British troops (left) are still guarding the former UK colony of Belize, which is claimed by neighbouring Guatemala. Even though Guatemala has toned down its demands recently and is now pressing for sovereignty over only part of Belize, Mr George Price, the territory's prime minister, refuses to allow his neighbour to take anything.

impact of Mexico's economic crisis have sent Belize's economy into a tailspin. Mexico used to import some \$50m worth of goods annually through the Belize City port. The massive devaluation of the Mexican peso has brought this trade to a standstill, depriving the Belize Treasury of revenue and Belizean traders of business.

Belizeans now pour over the northern border with Mexico by the bus-load at weekends where goods for dollar holders, the main currency in Belize, are now very cheap. Smuggling is rife.

Foreign aid and investment has not come in large amounts. Belize is expected to draw this year on its \$8m quota from the International Monetary Fund, an option it did not have as a colony, to keep the economy afloat.

There is, however, one bright spot in the economy—marijuana—which is now said to be the country's leading export. In the first nine months of 1982, 46 acres of marijuana worth \$200m on the market were harvested.

Just before the New Year a DC3 touched down on the main road north of Belize City and loaded up with marijuana. This blatant act has fuelled speculation of Government complicity in the marijuana trade. Enterprising UK soldiers on the road took photographs of the incident and reported the matter to the embarrassed authorities.

Although the Government has made many arrests, most Belizeans believe that it will not crack down too harshly on this important source of revenue.

Mexico misses payments deadline

By William Chislett in Mexico City

MEXICO YESTERDAY failed to meet its deadline on the first repayment of its \$1bn (£566m) of private sector interest arrears.

Sr Jesus Silva Herzog, Finance Minister, told bankers last month that the Bank of Mexico would make the foreign exchange available at the end of January to pay back about 10 per cent of the arrears.

The reason for the delay is twofold. Senior financial officials say the payment cannot be made until Mexico receives the first \$1.7bn tranche of its \$5bn international commercial credit.

This credit is not yet completed, because of resistance from some banks, and currently about \$4.7bn is committed. Foreign bankers do not expect Mexico to receive the first tranche for several more weeks.

Secondly, the 10 per cent commitment is based not on the actual amount of arrears—about \$1bn—but on how much Mexican private companies have deposited of their dollar debt in pesos in the nationalised banking system.

Under a government scheme, companies have been paying interest due in pesos to the Bank of Mexico which will then convert them into dollar obligations of its own to the lending banks. But many companies have so far failed to make these payments.

Quebec strike hits hospitals

MONTREAL — About 66,000 non-medical hospital workers in Quebec have gone on strike, joining more than 100,000 other public employees in an illegal action which has closed schools and disrupted government services.

The provincial government, which has already started legal action against some of its striking employees, said it would impose even stiffer sanctions if hospitals were forced to close.

The penalties could include dismissal for strikers, who began walking out last Wednesday to protest at government-imposed wage cuts of up to 20 per cent. Agencies



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Education Fund (33)	12	15.9	0.0	12	15.9	0.0	12
Education Fund (34)	12	15.9	0.0	12	15.9	0.0	12
Education Fund (35)	12	15.9	0.0	12	15.9	0.0	12
Education Fund (36)	12	15.9	0.0	12	15.9	0.0	12
Education Fund (37)	12	15.9	0.0	12	15.9	0.0	12
Education Fund (38)	12	15.9	0.0	12	15.9	0.0	12
Education Fund (39)	12	15.9	0.0	12	15.9	0.0	12
Education Fund (40)	12	15.9	0.0	12	15.9	0.0	12
Education Fund (41)	12	15.9	0.0	12	15.9	0.0	12
Education Fund (42)	12	15.9	0.0	12	15.9	0.0	12
Education Fund (43)	12	15.9	0.0	12	15.9	0.0	12
Education Fund (44)	12	15.9	0.0	12	15.9	0.0	12
Education Fund (45)	12	15.9	0.0	12	15.9	0.0	12
Education Fund (46)	12	15.9	0.0	12	15.9	0.0	12
Education Fund (47)	12	15.9	0.0	12	15.9	0.0	12
Education Fund (48)	12	15.9	0.0	12	15.9	0.0	12
Education Fund (49)	12	15.9	0.0	12	15.9	0.0	12
Education Fund (50)	12	15.9	0.0	12	15.9	0.0	12
Education Fund (51)	12	15.9	0.0	12	15.9	0.0	12
Education Fund (52)	12	15.9	0.0	12	15.9	0.0	12
Education Fund (53)	12	15.9	0.0	12	15.9	0.0	12
Education Fund (54)	12	15.9	0.0	12	15.9	0.0	12
Education Fund (55)	12	15.9	0.0	12	15.9	0.0	12

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